

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SIDESTEPS FULL CONTROL OF HAWAII LEGISLATURE

Original Resolution Is Amended to Make It Specific.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The chamber of commerce held a meeting yesterday afternoon which dealt with principles of vital interest to this Territory.

The principle involved was whether or not laws should be passed by congress affecting vital interests in Hawaii without the people of Hawaii having an opportunity to first know what they are and to discuss the same. The chamber put itself unanimously on record as opposing any such action by congress and in favor of full local publicity of all measures presented to congress before the same is acted upon by the national legislature.

The text of the discussion was the two so-called "McCrosen" bills, recently introduced, the one known as the "Kau Ditch Bill" and the other the "Wahiawa Bill."

The "Kau" bill is really a general bill applying to all of the public waters in the Territory and all the land capable of being irrigated by the same, and provides a wholesale amendment to our entire land system and laws and otherwise virtually amends the Organic Act.

Simply a "Grab."

The "Wahiawa" bill is simply a bill which proposes to take certain water away from the people who are now using it and make a present of it to certain other people. In other words, it is a "grab," pure and simple, without any rhyme, reason or justice to commend it.

The original resolutions introduced in the chamber yesterday, provided that the chamber of commerce should go on record as against action being taken by congress until the same had first been submitted to the local legislature. The majority of the members, while opposing the two specific bills above named, thought this was going too far, and adopted the principle of crossing bridges when you come to them, in objecting to the two McCrosen bills. The meeting was addressed by Delegate Kuhn, E. D. Tenney, W. R. Castle, A. Lewis, Jr., S. M. Ballou, J. R. Galt and L. A. Thurston.

President Morgan introduced the subject by presenting resolutions which were recommended by the trustees of the chamber for adoption by the members, as follows:

Special Resolution.

Resolved, That the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce deprecates the practice of presenting to congress bills relating to local affairs in Hawaii without opportunity first being afforded for full public discussion of such measures in this Territory.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be and is hereby respectfully petitioned not to pass private bills conferring privileges in Hawaii, or public bills under which private interests may acquire vested rights, and especially not to pass any act amending or affecting the Organic Act of this Territory, unless the proposed legislation has been first submitted to the legislature of the Territory.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the secretary of the interior, to the presiding officer and the chairman of the committee on territories of the senate and of the house of representatives, and to our delegate to congress.

The adoption of the resolutions was moved by E. D. Tenney, seconded by J. R. Galt.

Castle Opposed.

W. R. Castle stated that he was in favor of the spirit of the resolution, but he doubted the soundness of the second portion of the resolution, which limited action before congress until the local legislature had passed upon any particular subject.

He thought it wiser to meet specific questions as they arose, and not commit ourselves beforehand concerning unknown conditions. He thought it would be sound to pass resolutions directed specifically to the two bills now before congress which we objected to, but not to commit ourselves concerning other matters which might arise in the future.

Thurston Offers Amendment.

L. A. Thurston stated that while the resolutions made no specific reference to any bill, the members all knew that the text of the resolutions was the so-called Kau ditch and Wahiawa bills now before congress. The speaker had never had any business relations with Mr. McCrosen, and regretted exceedingly being drawn into a position of opposition to anything that McCrosen might be attempting to do, as the latter was a man who "did things," and there were none too many of them in the Territory.

He believed McCrosen to be a hard-working, straightforward man, who by his tireless industry and pertinacity had carried to a successful issue the two Kohala and the two Hanalei ditches; and when Mr. McCrosen announced that he was going to undertake the carrying of the surplus waters of Hilo to the said district of Kau, the speaker was strongly in favor of the proposition, and had told McCrosen that he would do all he could to help him, believing it to be in the interests of the general public, and more particularly the island of Hawaii and that portion where the speaker was more particularly interested, to have the millions of gallons of water now going to waste make fertile fields of what was now practically a desert.

Mr. Thurston regretted that Mr. Mc-

Crosen had not stuck to his original proposition, to secure a franchise specifically for the Kau ditch, but had broadened it into a general irrigation and land law which contained provisions which no independent minded citizen could stand for.

The Wahiawa Bill.

As to the Wahiawa bill, the speaker has not seen the text, but understood it to be to the effect that congress should take the Wahiawa waters away from the people who had developed a water system there at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and, without consideration, make a present of them to certain other people.

Without knowing the details or the reasons behind this bill, it raised the gorge of the speaker, as he believed it had other members of the community; for if this could be done in one case nobody knew who might be next.

The speaker felt the chamber of commerce should put itself on record specifically against these two bills. Mr. Thurston agreed with W. R. Castle, however, that it was unsound for the chamber of commerce to commit itself beforehand to the principle that it disapproved of action being taken by congress concerning Hawaiian affairs except after the subject had been considered by the local legislature.

He did not know what kind of a legislature or Governor we might have, and congress might be our court of last appeal against disastrous conditions. He thought the way ought to be left open to anyone to go to congress in case of necessity, whether the legislature liked it or not.

No action should be asked of congress without the fullest publicity and opportunity for discussion in Hawaii, but the speaker saw no object in tying our hands beforehand, to await action by the legislature, which might delay action for two years.

The adoption of the principle would not bind others who might want to secure legislation in congress, but would put us in the position of stultifying ourselves if some occasion arose in the future requiring early action by congress.

The Amendment.

Mr. Thurston thereupon presented the following amendment in place of the second resolution originally moved:

"Resolved, That whereas there are now pending before congress two bills relating to irrigation and the disposition of public lands and water rights in the Territory of Hawaii, the specific titles of which bills are not now available, which bills vitally affect the public interests of Hawaii, and which have not been subject to local consideration or discussion; therefore congress is respectfully requested not to pass said bills."

Affected Local Affairs.

W. O. Smith made a lengthy address on Hawaii's relation to the federal government, and went into the history of Hawaii's past eighty years, how former monarchy and republic passed into the family of States and Territories under the Organic Act, which is practically Hawaii's constitution, and argued along the lines of self-government, supporting the entire resolution as introduced. He did not believe there would be any matters so important that they could not wait for legislative action before being sent to congress.

He felt very strongly that while there might be questions arising on which quick action might be desired and which should need to go to congress quickly, nevertheless it seemed to him safer that some such policy as outlined in the resolution should be adopted. The resolution did not affect national affairs; it was only local affairs in Hawaii which the resolution referred to. He thought there was a misapprehension about the second resolution.

Hawaii had certain powers which were never given to the other Territories. Congress, in determining Hawaii's status and powers, went beyond its usual grants to Territories, and congress practically re-created our own laws. Our local affairs should be settled, so far as possible, here. We should object to congress passing private bills before they are first submitted here. The point he emphasized was that while it may now and then occur that there might be delays and unfortunate results, there is ten times more danger from the private bills, such as are now before congress. Hawaii was at a disadvantage in its relations with Washington, owing to the ocean between, even with the cable service we have.

Should Be Informed.

J. R. Galt sized up the resolutions and the discussion as that the chamber wanted to know in advance what is being brought up before congress involving any legislation concerning Hawaii, and there was only one way and that was to have a representative in Washington who will notify that body of every bill introduced in both houses and whenever he finds something relating to Hawaii he should notify the chamber and that body should notify the people.

A. Lewis, Jr., seconded Mr. Thurston's amendment. He said there was a great tendency in this country that when a certain situation arose and it is considered, "we are likely to swing the pendulum to the other extreme." He believed in dealing with specific problems.

There might be times when it is necessary to have action before the legislature meets. It may be necessary to have legislation which the legislature may have failed to pass. What then? "We should cross one bridge at a time," he added.

Fundamental Principles.

Judge Ballou went into the matter along lines similar to those expressed by W. O. Smith. The McCrosen Wahiawa bill was a grab bill pure and simple. The whole question involves the fundamental principles of this country, whether the remaining lands shall be developed by private or public capital. If it is to be by private capital the man with the longest pole,

JAPANESE DRUGS BEING EXAMINED

Extravagant Labels Will Be
Barred by Druggists
Themselves.

While the United States government is busy trying to eradicate the fake patent medicines manufactured in immense quantities in America, the Japanese druggists of Honolulu have come forward with the voluntary offer of cleaning up the town of all the Japanese patent medicines, which are even more profuse.

The offer was made to E. B. Blanchard, food commissioner and federal chemist, who has charge of all pure food and drug cases that may arise here, and he is now making a thorough investigation, the greater part of the expense being borne by the association.

An expert Japanese pharmacist and druggist is now making careful translations of all the labels of all the patent medicines dealt in by the Japanese druggists. These medicines number 215, and their manufacturers make the most extravagant claims for them.

Cures for leprosy, tuberculosis and other diseases giving the medical fraternity of the world their greatest problems are easily made, according to the legends on the labels. One medicine is alleged to cure colds, cough, whooping cough, measles, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and diphtheria.

Besides making an exact translation of the label, notes are being added as to the medicine itself, much of it containing strychnine, nux vomica and other ingredients illegal, except under certain conditions. A test will be made of the medicine after the label has been translated and Blanchard will write a new label covering the simple facts and eliminating the Japanese extravagance of detail.

The Japanese Druggist Association will send these corrected labels back to the manufacturer with the request that they be used. They admitted frankly yesterday that if corrected labels were put on all of them, they might as well stop selling many, as the will be able to knock the persimmon down.

Judge Ballou spoke also of immigration and home-steading and called attention to Dr. Victor Clark's recent article on the military census of the Islands, in which it was shown that more than one-half the able-bodied men who could bear arms are Japanese. He said Washington regards Hawaii as a natural outpost for the protection of the billions of value on the mainland. If the men capable of bearing arms are Japanese and they continue to increase more than any other class the plantations may some day be swept away on the plea of military necessity.

Kuhio's Opinion.

President Morgan called upon Delegate Kuhio to give his opinion concerning the resolution.

The Delegate gave his opinion straight from the shoulder. He said that he thought that congress did not care for general expressions of opinion from the chamber of commerce, about what congress should or should not do; that it would consider any and every bill brought before it on its merits, even though the chamber of commerce of Honolulu said it should not; that he was opposed to the resolution in its present form; as it attempted to tell congress what principles it should act upon; that he thought it was a sound thing for the chamber of commerce to oppose or approve of any measure which came up and give its reasons therefor, and congress would listen respectfully to any such expression of opinion.

He said further that he thought the resolution presented by the trustees went too far in saying that no bill should be considered by congress unless first passed upon by the legislature.

Straight Talk.

"What are you going to do," said the Delegate, "if you pass this resolution and by and by you want to bring some matter up before congress between sessions of the legislature?" "You would have stultified yourselves. Do you want to put yourselves in the same position as when you passed the resolution about the coastwise shipping law and then a little while later passed another resolution opposed to the first one putting me in a hole over in Washington as it did? It put me in a bad predicament."

"Congressmen are not fools and I don't think you need to be alarmed about their passing any bills about grabbing other people's water or unwise irrigation bills. They will give a full hearing to the matter and do what is right. I do not propose to favor any bill which is not for the public interest. I do not like to see this chamber of commerce pass the resolution in the shape that it is, committing itself to the legislature. Sometime the legislature may pass an act that you do not like, and then where are you? You may want to go before congress yourselves."

Vote Is Unanimous.

The vote taken on the resolution as amended by Mr. Thurston resulted fourteen in favor and four opposed. The resolution thus amended was then passed unanimously.

Waldron Makes Report.

Before the discussion of the resolution was called for, Secretary Wood read the report of Fred L. Waldron on the trip of the Pacific Coast honorary commissioners to China. It was a long and very interesting report. Mr. Waldron was present.

"The association deserves a great deal of credit for the way they have come forward with offers of money and assistance to cure an evil which the cure will only injure their own business," said Blanchard yesterday, "and I appreciate their efforts. I have little trouble with the Japanese prepared foods and this action will make all imported Japanese drugs and food practically up to the provisions of the pure food act."

WILL GIVE AWAY HALF TON OF CANDY

Malihini Fund Buys Presents by
the Dray Load for Two
Thousand.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Yesterday the gifts to be distributed from the Malihini Christmas Tree began to be delivered at the capitol, the superintendent of public works having been taken at his word by the committee and the senate chamber taken possession of as a storeroom. It takes a good sized room to hold the boxes and bundles of stuff intended for the tree, which this year will cater to the wants of over two thousand children. The thousand dolls alone, each one in a box by itself, makes a pile a good many feet high, while other things by the five hundred and the thousand take up space.

The purchasing list of the committee shows, in addition to the thousand doll babies, a thousand fancy handkerchiefs, a thousand bottles of perfume, two thousand oranges, two thousand bananas, five hundred month organs, several hundred fancy masks, a thousand jack-knives, five hundred boy's caps, marbles, drums, tops, books and miscellaneous presents in hundreds and hundreds, to say nothing of over half a ton of candy.

It has not been found an easy task to buy for two thousand children, but the committee has made the money go as far as possible, being generously treated by the various merchants dealt with in the way of rebates and big cuts, while the general whole has been helped out wonderfully by donations of fruit and toys.

To date the committee has incurred an expense of a trifle short of a thousand dollars, which leaves over a hundred dollars yet to be collected to make ends meet. That this will come in, is certain, and the committee believes it is taking no chances on exceeding the money on hand. As a matter of fact, the number of children declared by those in a position to know as deserving of a share of the public gift giving is somewhat appalling. Yesterday the total of tickets given out for distribution was one thousand, nine hundred and fifty, and there were urgent calls for more which had to be denied until it was seen what the total amount of available cash is to be. In addition, there are eighty-five children in the two board of health homes, where the boys and girls from Molokai are kept. The intention is to include these children in the tree benefits, for, while they do receive some gifts at the home, they are worse than orphaned and are entitled to the trip to the city and the sight of the holiday making that the tree affords.

In this connection, there is a chance for the chauffeurs of the city to do some work. The eighty odd children have to be brought to town and taken back. It will take ten automobiles to carry them, and the committee would be glad to hear from car owners or drivers who will volunteer to make a merry Christmas for these little ones by taking them back and forth Monday morning.

The total contributions received to date amount to eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars, as follows:

Total previously acknowledged	\$530.85
Japanese of Honolulu	142.00
Chinese of Honolulu	120.00
Leah Chapter No. 2, O. E. S.	10.00
J. M. McChesney	1.00
Mrs. Bell	1.00
Cash	2.00
Cash	2.00
C. C. von Hamm	5.00
B. W. Colley	1.00
Friend	5.00
J. A. Wilder's children	1.00
St. Louis College Alumni	10.00
Friend	5.00
Cash	5.00
Cash	5.00
Edward K. Grossman	5.00
A. S. Guild	5.00
A. K. Keller	5.00
Malihini	5.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	1.00
Mr. Emory	1.00
Total	\$869.40

HAWAII AS PORT RANKING HIGH IN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Of the sixteen great shipping ports of the United States where customs receipts exceed \$1,000,000 a year, the district of Hawaii and port of Honolulu stands thirteenth on the list with total collections for the last fiscal year, according to the report of the secretary of the treasury, of over a million and a half dollars.

Collector E. B. Stackable, of this port, who has the responsibility of looking after this tremendous business, has just received the interesting news, and large as the totals are, it is the expectation that with the growth of prosperity and enterprise in this Territory this year will see the breaking of all former records.

Following is a list of customs ports of the United States collecting over \$1,000,000 per annum:

1. New York	\$224,265,173.52
2. Boston	30,452,068.07
3. Philadelphia	22,334,490.53
4. Chicago	19,506,425.15
5. New Orleans	6,811,804.42
6. San Francisco	6,607,744.89
7. Baltimore	4,571,166.51
8. St. Louis	2,394,021.15
9. Detroit	1,982,193.00
10. Tampa	1,939,216.59
11. Puget Sound	1,773,275.51
12. Cleveland	1,765,304.47
13. Hawaii	1,676,319.15
14. St. Paul	1,250,848.39
15. Buffalo	1,165,565.10
16. Champlain	1,029,271.12

CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARK

Text of Proposed Measure That
Will Make a Federal Play-
ground of Kilauea.

The Kilauea National Park scheme was advanced still further yesterday at a long conference between Governor Frear and the commission which is securing data and preparing it with the view of having the volcanic tract set aside into a federal playground.

Changes were made in the map which had been drawn, and the proposed congressional bill which had been drafted by the Governor was talked over. The changes in the lines of the proposed park were made so that the boundaries might run along property lines instead of natural lines as they do not now.

The changes are made in the eastern line and the northern border of the "panhandle" where the line that formerly ran along a natural ridge is brought along property lines. This makes the "panhandle" much less at a right angle with the main portion of the park than before. Under the old lines the proposed park contained about 38,000 acres, little appreciable change in this resulting through the new lines proposed.

A long road will connect the Kilauea craters with the crater of Mokuawewe on the top of Mauna Loa which will also be made into a park. These two crater parks will therefore be connected with but a twenty-mile shortening although practically the same.

Those present at the conference yesterday were Marston Campbell, L. A. Thurston, A. F. Judd, Frank S. Dodge and W. E. Wall.

The main clauses of the proposed bill, which is printed below, are taken from similar bills creating the Yellowstone, Yosemite and other national parks but is not identical with them. This bill is not finally decided upon, being but the first draft subject to what changes may be decided upon later. It is as follows:

"Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the tracts of land in the Territory of Hawaii hereinafter described shall be perpetually dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, to be known as Kilauea National Park, provided that the park thereof which are not included within the public lands shall be secured, and the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and directed to secure the same for this purpose by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, at a cost not to exceed..... dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Said tracts of land are described as follows: (Description now being prepared.)

"Sec. 2. That said park shall be under the control of the secretary of the interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation of the park from injury of all timber, birds, mineral deposits and natural curiosities or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition as nearly as possible.

"The secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases, for terms not exceeding twenty years, at such annual rentals as he may determine, of parcels of land in said park of not more than twenty acres in all to any one person corporation or company for the erection and maintenance of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; but no such lease shall include any of the objects of curiosity or interest in said park, or exclude the public from free and convenient approach thereto, or convey, either expressly or by implication, any exclusive privilege within the park except upon the premises held thereunder and for the time granted therein; and every such lease shall require the lessee to observe and obey each and every provision in any act of congress, and every rule, order or regulation of the secretary of the interior concerning the use, care, management or government of the park or any object or property therein, under penalty of forfeiture of such lease.

"The secretary may, in his discretion, grant to persons or corporations now holding leases of land in the park, upon the surrender thereof, new leases hereunder, upon the terms and stipulations contained in their present leases, with such modifications, restrictions and reservations as he may prescribe. All of the proceeds of said leases and other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with the park shall be expended under the direction of the secretary in the management of the same and the construction of roads and paths therein.

"The secretary may also, in his discretion, permit the erection and maintenance of buildings in said park for scientific purposes, and grant railroad rights of way into or across said park upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper. He shall cause to be made a complete survey and map of said park, showing its topography, roads and paths, natural wonders and other matters of interest, and shall construct such additional roads and paths as he may deem desirable out of any available money, for all of which purposes the balance, if any, of said appropriation of dollars not otherwise expended shall be available, and in aid of which purposes the secretary of war, upon the request of the secretary of the interior, may make the necessary detail of engineers."

NO PROSPECT OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., and chief of staff, characterized the recent war scare last night as silly, and further declared that he neither saw any prospect of war, nor had the country to fear any such contingency.

ADOPTS POLICY OF STRONG NAVY

China Begins Negotiations for
Building Great Drydock
and Arsenal.

BRITISH CAPITAL FOR WORK

Floods and Famine Devastating
Province of Anhui and Mil-
lions Suffer.

PEKING, December 22.—China has adopted a policy of naval expansion which will place her on a strong basis in home waters and the eastern Pacific Ocean. The plans of the naval board authorized by the government are comprehensive and contemplate the building of battleships and cruisers of the most modern character.

Contemporaneous with the building up of a strong naval force of modern warships is a plan for establishing a powerful and well equipped naval base on a commanding point in the Yellow Sea.

The beginning of this development was started yesterday when negotiations were begun with British contractors for the construction of a great naval drydock to cost approximately 15,000,000 taels, and for a naval base and arsenal in conjunction with it.

This move upon the part of China is one way of serving notice that the stagnation in naval affairs, which has prevailed more or less since the war with Japan in 1894, has come to an end.

Reports from the Province of Anhui, received here yesterday, are startling. The floods are causing an immense amount of damage and it is estimated that fully 2,500,000 persons are suffering from famine.

TWELVE ARE DEAD, MANY INJURED, IN DISASTROUS FIRE

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—

Twelve firemen are known to be dead and twenty firemen and fifteen policemen were buried by the falling walls of the Frierland leather factory, last night. The plant was destroyed.

When the fire was discovered three alarms were sounded and all the fire engines in that part of the city responded. Lines of hose were carried to the roof and the flames fought desperately, but the firemen were driven back, and although the order to retire was given by the chief, the walls suddenly fell outward with hardly any warning. The police reserves had been called out to keep back the crowd which gathered, and a platoon of them were caught by the falling debris. Rescue squads were at once set to work and as fast as the rescues were made the injured were sent to the hospitals.

Although twelve dead have been recovered, it is believed that there are other bodies in the ruins.

RETAINS OLD BOUNDARY.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—President Taft today sent a message to congress advising a joint resolution authorizing the annulment of the portion of the constitution recently drafted for New Mexico which changes the boundaries of the State. The senate adopted the resolution.

HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Congress today adjourned for the holidays, naming January 5 as the day for reconvening.

OIL COMPANY RAIDED, OFFICERS ARRESTED

LOS ANGELES, December 22.—Secret service men, in behalf of the post-office department, yesterday raided the offices of the Cleveland Oil Company here and arrested two of the officials of the company on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

Since the boom in the oil fields and the organization of a number of stock companies, capitalized at millions, yet with little, if any, assets in sight, this city has been the headquarters for a number of stock-flooding schemes. The raid yesterday, it is believed, is only the precursor of others along the same lines.

THE PRINCE GEORGE SAVED.

VANCOUVER, December 20.—The steamer Prince George, which was ashore yesterday, has been floated without serious damage.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

The greatest danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. For sale by all dealers. Hanson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.